



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

History of yellow-fever cases reported August 11.

C. A., age 23, Spanish, single, clerk; in Cuba one and one-half years; in this city one year. The man was first seen on the fifth day after the invasion of the disease. He is at the Hospital of the Dependientes in a well-prepared, screened isolation room. He was confirmed as a yellow fever case by the committee on infectious diseases on August 13. I saw him the next day at 9.30 a. m. The case was decided to be mild yellow fever. His recovery is expected.

E. B., woman, married, age 23, native of Spain, she has been eleven months in Cuba. This case is almost in convalescence as she was sick twelve days when seen by me yesterday. She presented general symptoms of yellow fever. She lives at No. 31 Cervantes street in this city, just opposite the Civil Hospital. The case was not isolated.

A. A., Spanish woman, age 19 years, two years in Cuba, and the same time in this city. The invasion took place on the 11th and the diagnosis was confirmed yesterday. She lives at No. 205 San Fernando street, this city, on the east side. It appears that she was infected on Castillo street while calling at a house where there was a case of the disease.

All these cases have had albumin in the urine.

All cases up to the present have appeared on the east side of the city in the direction of the camp of the American troops, but on the west, north, and south sides of the city no cases have yet appeared.

The city is full of nonimmunes of different nationalities.

History of new cases reported August 17.

A. M., a native of Spain, 22 years old, single, clerk of a bakery, eight months in Cuba and seven in this city. He was taken sick on Thursday, August 13, and called a physician on the 17th. This case was confirmed on the 19th. The origin of his infection not well traced, but patient says that he was last Sunday in a store situated on Castillo street, corner of Tacon, where he was for about an hour very near a house infected there. On Thursday, 15, he was taken sick. His present condition is satisfactory. He is not isolated or under mosquito bar.

C. S., native of the United States, soldier, 22 years old. He has been ten months in Cuba. Went to the hospital August 3 with conjunctivitis; there he became infected. He was taken sick August 15. The case was diagnosed as yellow fever.

R. N. W., American, soldier, 22 years old, four months in Cuba. He was in Central "Soledad" until July 30, when he entered the hospital complaining of lumbago. August 14 he was taken sick. Diagnosis: Yellow fever.

History of yellow fever outbreak at Cienfuegos—Sanitary conditions.

Doctor Villoldo reports, August 17:

The American camp at Cienfuegos is located on a small plateau in the outskirts and to the east of the town, and the military hospital is within half a mile south of the camp and nearer the town than the camp itself. The hospital shares one-half the building with a private hospital.

There were 9 confirmed cases of yellow fever.

The first case among the soldiers appeared on August 5; on the 6th 2 more men were taken sick; on the 7th 2 more; on the 8th 1; on the 9th 2, and on the 10th 1; all of them belonging to the hospital corps with the exception of 1, who belonged to the band and had gone to the hospital to see a friend some days previously.

The chief of the local board of health, Doctor O'Bourke, gave me the details of the two yellow-fever cases which had occurred in town and were then going on. One is a Spaniard about 26 years old who has lived in Cienfuegos since three months ago without leaving town; the other is a servant girl who has been eighteen months in Cuba and twelve months in Cienfuegos. He said that this was all the yellow fever they had had at Cienfuegos and could not account for the origin of the infection.

I made a careful inspection of the whole town and found it to be in a fair condition. The streets were very clean and kept in good repair, but in a quarter of the town called "Barrio de Matadero" the land is almost on a level with the sea, and rains and refuse water accumulate in pools. There is also a large "manglar" on the shore at the foot of Hernan Cortes street. Another part of the town near the cemetery is a regular swamp, and houses in that vicinity have to be built raised from the ground.

There is no aqueduct in Cienfuegos, and many houses have water reservoirs, where they gather the rain water and use it for drinking. Some of these tanks are not covered; others have a wooden cover with a hole in the middle about 10 by 10 inches, through which the water is said to be aerated; others were properly covered.

On the night of the 10th one of the yellow fever patients died.

The next day, in company with Doctor Guiteras and Major Clarke, I saw the yellow fever cases in the camp. All were in fair condition except one.

I made a trip to a sugar mill 4 miles away from town to inquire if they had had any fever cases in that plantation. The answer was negative.

By this time another case of yellow fever appeared in town, a Spaniard by the name of Celestino Alonso, who had been in Cienfuegos for six months.

Upon the outbreak of fever the sanitary department of Habana sent a brigade of 60 men from Habana under the charge of Doctor Custodio. This brigade immediately started the fumigation of infected houses, oiling and covering tanks, etc. Prior to the outbreak little sanitary work seemed to have been done by the local sanitary authorities of Cienfuegos.

NOTE.—Doctor Villoldo was directed, August 10, through Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell, at Habana, to proceed to Cienfuegos and report on conditions existing at that place.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever in Habana and Matanzas Provinces.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, August 15:

Week ended August 10, 1907. Five cases of yellow fever were reported during this period. One on the 5th of the month in a